

Aged and Melancholy, the War Lord in Exile



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THIS picture shows the former kaiser of Germany, self-exiled in Holland. Bent, grey, having grown a beard, the former war lord is taking a walk with General Dommes. The former kaiser decreed that no photograph should be taken of him

while in Holland, but a young Dutch photographer hid behind a haystack and took the snapshot shown here. The former kaiser offered to buy the plates at a good price that he might have them smashed, but his offers were refused.

The General Says, "Go Slow in Idolizing Generals"

Washington, D. C., November—(By Mail).

REGARDED in some quarters as an attempt definitely to puncture the Pershing presidential nomination balloon, even though it is admitted that as yet the inflation of the balloon is such that it need cause little worry, the recent speech of Representative Isaac R. Sherwood, a Democrat representing the ninth Ohio district, has caused considerable comment. Representative Sherwood is a veteran of the Civil War. He participated in forty-three battles, was under fire 123 times, and was six times complimented in special orders for gallant conduct in battle. He enlisted April 16, 1861, as a private, and at the end of the war was retired as a brigadier-general, by order of President Lincoln.

Mr. Sherwood was given an ovation at the conclusion of his address in the House, and at one time during his speech, when for the first time since the issuance of the order, he read a bulletin from his commanding general after the battle of Franklin, commending his bravery as an example for all to follow, the members of the House stood to applaud.

Mr. Sherwood quoted from a previous speech by Representative Schall, the blind Congressman, in which Mr. Schall had stated that "it was commonly rumored in Paris" that Pershing had had constructed "a million-dollar dugout for his own safety in case the enemy should succeed in breaking through so far to the rear."

"In the Meuse-Argonne battle," said Representative Sherwood, "in which 1,250,000 American soldiers were engaged, the greatest battle ever fought on either continent, lasting 47 days, with a casualty list of 120,000 killed, wounded, and missing, we did not lose a single general. We had 478 generals in uniform in this great World War, but a benign Providence saved them all for our home and love without a scratch."

"In the Civil War, from '61 to '65, we lost—killed in battle and died of wounds—121 general officers. Of this number 75 were Confederate generals and 46 were Union generals. We lost 12 major-generals, and the Confederates lost 11. We lost 34 brigadier-generals and the Confederates 64."

"The Confederates lost four lieutenant-generals. As I read history, all the great generals in the past won their stars at the battlefield. I have some firm convictions, born in the school of sad experience, as to the shining attributes of a war hero. It would seem, how-



(C) Harris & Ewing

HON. I. R. SHERWOOD

Jackson in 1828, Gen. William H. Harrison in 1840, Gen. Zachary Taylor in 1848, Gen. Franklin Pierce in 1852 (who was twice wounded in the Mexican war), Gen. U. S. Grant in 1868, Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876, Gen. Benjamin Harrison in 1888, Maj. William McKinley in 1896 and Col. Theodore Roosevelt in 1900.

"The statement made that Gen. Pershing had constructed a dugout 60 miles in the rear is too much for my credulity; that a million dollars' worth of planes were burned with Gen. Pershing's approval is a very serious and startling charge, and I am unable to comprehend the animus of such ruthless waste and outlawry. The country wants to know the facts."

"There is much prejudice among the soldiers who served overseas against their officers. I believe much of this prejudice has been engendered by a too severe system of training and discipline inaugurated by the war board for which the officers were not responsible. I believe we have a splendid body of officers of the line and field and I would be the last man to discredit their behavior, their patriotism, or their valor. I believe the prejudice of the private soldiers against the

ever, that I am out of tone with the times. But I am willing to be judged and shall not quake over captious criticism."

"Napoleon had 17 horses shot under him in battle—the world's record. The Duke of Wellington rode his famous war horse, Copenhagen, in winning Waterloo."

"George Washington, the first President, was our first commanding general. He had four horses shot under him, always at the front of battles, with many bullet holes in his uniform—four in one battle."

"Our soldier Presidents all had solid battle records—Gen. Washington elected in 1788, Gen.

officers is principally due to two causes: First, the large number of courts-martial of private soldiers, with severe penalties for trivial offenses, and second, the creation of a distinct class of officers by drill and military training and placing them in command over the rank and file. This gave the men behind the guns, who carried on the perilous work of war, no chance to earn a promotion in the crucible of battle."

"It comes to me in a way that I cannot ignore that Gen. Pershing has been guilty of cruelty to the soldiers of the rank and file. In our Civil War, when we had some 2,212,742 soldiers enlisted, we had only some hundred courts-martial. Now we are told that there have been over 350,000. I hear of two soldiers who from sheer exhaustion were found asleep on guard duty, were tried and condemned to die, and their execution was approved by Gen. Pershing. On an appeal to President Wilson their sentence was set aside. Afterward one was killed in battle and the other wounded in battle. Cruelty and a lack of human sympathy are not the shining attributes of a great general."

"I venture the opinion that it would have been more satisfactory to the great body of our overseas soldiers, and to all justice-loving and patriotic American citizens, if the Congress had waited for a calmer period than the present, when public opinion everywhere is in agitation and discussion, before creating a hero and a war idol by national law."

"It may be developed later, when the prevailing animosities have calmed and the sunlight of an uncensored publicity illumines those gory battlefields of France, that other heroes may be seen who are entitled to share with Gen. Pershing the tributes of a grateful nation, even if they did not wear stars. I believe that Congress should, before creating an idol, see to it that this idol is endowed with that democratic spirit of fraternity; of humane comradeship; of that love of equality of manhood, which are the shining qualities in a victorious democracy."

"I know the times are full of trouble, that a dominating element in our government is predicting a revolution and havoc. I know that we are in the midst of the most momentous epoch of all history. But I believe that the future is safe; that democracy under our flag is safe. I believe in the great, brave, patient people. But we need no military idols to make liberty a vibrant quality or democracy a vitalizing force in our national life."